

TILLMAN TO RUN
FOR GOVERNOR

If It Is Necessary to the Maintenance of Dispensary Law.

HE SPEAKS AT ABBEVILLE

His Words Will Have an Effect on the Senatorial Contest.

DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Thanks God He's Not a Politician. The People Wise Enough To Act for Themselves, and Advised To Do So Upon All Occasions.

Abbeville, S. C., August 4.—(Special Staff Correspondence.)—It is said that Tillman did not sleep a night for fear the latter bill would pass and that he threatened to make a campaign against it next year. I say to N. G., "blow your horn." I will resign the senatorship and run for the governorship myself. It is necessary to maintain the dispensary law.

The occasion was a gathering of the farmers of Abbeville county, summoned to listen to the farmers' institute, which was held by the faculty of Clemson college. A farmers' gathering in South Carolina is not necessarily one lacking in politics, for the fact is that the farmers of the state have been its only politicians for the past ten years, and it looks as though the city ward heelers have been permanently rejected. When it was announced that Senator Tillman, who is one of the trustees of Clemson college, would be the orator of the day and that this speech was but the beginning of a series to be delivered throughout the state, it became evident that more than usual importance attached to the proceeding. It was well known to the followers of the redoubtable leader that he did not relish the idea which grew out of the senatorial primary of several months ago that his control was anywise weakening. They knew the man well enough to know that he would see his own time to reassert his supremacy, and that time was indicated by the position of the present candidates for the United States senate, who are trying to evade responsibility for the dispensary law. Now, if any one thing is nearer to Senator Tillman's heart than the dispensary it is not known, and it did not take him long to announce that he would stump the state in behalf of a continuance of that law, no matter what he helped or hurt. That occasion was presented to him, when, as before said, nearly 2,000 farmers assembled in Klugh's park and listened to the commanding eloquence of the farmer boy who prides himself upon the fact that he is the only one of his class holding a seat in the United States senate.

The Senator Speaks. A gentleman of prominence was gathering upon the platform, Sheriff Nance walked up to Senator Tillman and said: "Senator, a little office makes us both fat." "Yes," replied the senator grimly, "when it is filled with abuse." Hon. J. R. Blake, the chairman of the institute, introduced the speaker of the day as "the great commoner," when Senator Tillman said deprecatingly: "Oh, that belongs to Mr. Stephens, of Georgia." The senator took his stand before the audience, one leg thrown to the front of the other, and his hands resting on his hips under the folds of his silver coat. It was just such a posture of studied negligence which added so much to the speaking of Mr. Grady. The senator recalled the fact that eleven years ago he started his campaign in this county, and that many times since he had spoken in it, and though he had adversaries within its limits, he had never received a single sign of discourtesy. He traced the campaign through to the governorship and recalled the fact that the beginning of that campaign was a demand in favor of the establishment of an agricultural college, where men might be taught the use of the hand and the head as well as the speaking of Greek and Latin. "It took us farmers a long time to move," said he, "but when we got ready we took in everything from governor to corner." This declaration evoked enthusiastic cheers, from which it was evident that the tide formed eleven years ago had not been broken.

Drifting Into Literature. "A great question," said he, "was the maintenance of Clemson college. There were difficulties in the way, the greatest of which was the effort to compel the faculty to keep in view the character of the college as an agricultural institution. But the trustees had made up their mind that they would keep on changing their faculty until they found men who had some respect for labor. Those who have said that I know nothing about farming," said he, "have lied about me in this matter."

Continued on Third Page.

LIGHTNING DISINTERS A CORPSE

Coffinless Body of Henry Myers Found on Top of Grave.

Fort Ogden, Fla., August 4.—(Special.)—Lightning has been very fatal in this section the past month, over eight people having been killed by it.

Many strange incidents are related, the most extraordinary being a story from across the Kissimmee river told here today. Henry Myers was killed by lightning there last week while in a field and was buried the next day.

The second day a thunder storm arose and his grave was struck, the lightning tearing open the grave, throwing the coffin out and breaking it open.

It was found two days afterwards by relatives and the body reburied. The body was not disfigured by the last electric bolt, but the coffin had been torn to pieces, the body being left on top of the upturned earth with the splintered coffin fragments around it. This is vouched for by several people from that section.

KILLED THE WOMAN HE LOVED

Unrequited Affection Caused Wanderer To Commit Murder and Suicide.

Philadelphia, August 4.—Charles Dietz, aged forty-five, a foreman in the candy factory of Phillip Wanderer, at 11 West street, today shot and fatally wounded Kate Seaton, aged thirty-eight years, and committed suicide. The woman was also an employee of the place and unrequited love is said to have prompted the shooting. The foreman persisted in his attentions with no success.

During lunch hour today Dietz and the woman were seen talking together and after work had been resumed called her to a small room near where they worked. A few moments later two pistol shots were heard and when the employees entered the room Dietz was dying on the floor with the revolver in his hand.

Miss Seaton was still alive, but unconscious. She was sent to the Pennsylvania hospital, where she died a few hours later.

BOY SHOT TO DEATH IN CHURCH

He Was "Jolly" His Slayer on His Appearance.

Sylacauga, Ala., August 4.—(Special.)—At a negro church four miles west of here a thirteen-year-old negro boy was murdered under peculiar circumstances. John Graham, a negro, returned to the neighborhood after an absence of two years, much changed in appearance. During services in the church last night the negro boy whispered to Graham: "You have been away so long that you look like a toad frog."

Graham drew a pistol and saying with an oath, "I'll make a frog of you," fired at the boy, killing him instantly. The murderer made his escape. Sheriff Childs and Deputy Sheriff Glover are in pursuit with dogs.

BURIAL OF A CHICAGO MISER

Loss of His Bonds Killed Old Man Schrage.

Chicago, August 4.—Christopher Schrage, the miser who was robbed of \$50,000 in bonds a year ago, was buried today. The old man never recovered from the shock of losing his wealth, although the bulk of it was restored. During the past month he refused food and raved continually about the robbery. The Schrage bond robbery formed a sensational episode in Chicago police history.

"Sleepy" Burke, an ex-convict, when arrested in connection with the case, confessed, and implicated several police officials and politicians in the affair. The accused men were not convicted.

DUEL IN STREET OF CHICAGO

Vaudeville Actor and Cabman Exchange Several Shots—Both Hurt.

Chicago, August 4.—Alexander L. James, who claims to be a vaudeville actor, and E. J. Curtis, cabman, fought a duel with revolvers at short range in Wabash avenue early this morning. James received a shot in the forehead and Curtis was severely wounded in the side. The trouble was the outcome of a quarrel over a woman.

Neither of the duellists was seriously injured, although a dozen shots were exchanged before the police arrived.

ARGUMENTS IN THURMOND CASE

The Murder Trial at Columbia Nearing Its End.

Columbia, S. C., August 4.—(Special.)—In the trial of State Solicitor Thurmond for killing W. J. Harris in Edgefield, ex-Senator Butler opened argument for the state this morning. He was followed by ex-governor Sheppard, N. G. Evans, J. H. Tillman and Colonel Crawford all in defense. Then Attorney General Barber closed for the state.

Argument on both sides were very fine.

WORKING FOR LIVES OF CLIENTS

Thompson and Neville's Counsel Will Take an Appeal.

Decatur, Ala., August 4.—(Special.)—The attorneys for the defense in the triple assault case recently decided here, are now preparing bills of exception for presentation to the supreme court.

They are in the cases of Lewis Thompson and Walter Neville only. The woman, Rosa Buford, has no friends to put money up for her, and no action has been taken in her case looking to an appeal.

The attorneys claim they have strong grounds of appeal owing to discrepancies in dates as brought out in plaintiff's testimony between the time the woman Buford went to work for Lawton and the time claimed by plaintiff that she went to work.

PEACE OFFICERS IN CHURCH

Memorial Services To Be Held Where Patterson Was Killed.

Montgomery, Ala., August 4.—(Special.)—Memorial exercises will be held next Monday night at the Dexter Avenue Baptist church over the killing in the pulpit last week of Deacon Patterson.

There is so much ill feeling existing over the killing that peace officers will be on hand to keep matters quiet. Stokes, Brown and others in jail have applied for habeas corpus today.

Judge Sayre, of the city court, has, however, denied the petition on the ground that the heavy dockets demanded all of his time.

TO RESIST THE
TURKISH SHIPS

International Fleet To Keep Turks Out of Cretan Waters.

WARSHIPS HAVE STEAM ON

Will Use Force To Check the Movement If Necessary.

EXCITEMENT AT CANEA OVER THE MATTE

Admirals of Vessels of the Powers Hold a Conference and Decide To Act Promptly.

Canea, Crete, August 4.—On receipt of the news that the Turkish squadron from the Dardanelles was coming into these waters, the foreign warships got up steam and the troops on shore have taken measures to anticipate any possible complication.

The report and these preparations have greatly excited the Mussulmans.

London, August 4.—According to a dispatch from Canea, the admirals of the international fleet have decided to oppose by force, if necessary, the entry of the Turkish squadron into Cretan waters. The admirals and commanders met today on board the Italian flagship to discuss the matter.

In view of the possible arrival of the squadron, a French warship had dispatched to Sitia, an Italian man of war to Suda bay, an Austrian to Castell and a Russian to Retimo.

MAYON'S RIVERS OF HOT LAVA

Hundreds of Lives Already Lost on the Island of Luzon.

DEATH LIST WILL BE GREATER

Three Cities and Fifteen Towns Destroyed and the Molten Stream Is Still Coursing Its Way.

Chicago, August 4.—A special to The Chronicle from Tacoma, Wash., says five hundred killed up to July 1st is the record of the terrible outbreak of the great volcano Mayon, on the island of Luzon, one of the Philippine group.

All night of June 30th this volcano began throwing up ashes and lava in immense quantities and flames were thrown upward considerably over 100 feet above the crater. The next day fifty-six bodies were recovered at a considerable distance and the most recent dispatches to Hong Kong up to July 8th stated that not less than five hundred were known to be killed.

It was probable, said the dispatch, that the loss of life would reach in the thousands, depending on the length of the eruption. On that date lava streams and ashes had reached the cities of Bacayac, Malpait and Liberia and their destruction was certain.

Fifteen smaller towns between these and the volcano had been destroyed and scores of the agricultural population had been overwhelmed while attempting to escape.

AMERICANS GET THEIR RIGHTS

Special Commission Arrives at Morocco's Capital.

Tangier, August 4.—A special commission, headed by Vice Consul Carlton, who recently participated in the demonstration made by the United States cruiser Raleigh at the principal ports on the coast of Morocco, in consequence of the difference between the United States and Morocco, relative to the rights of American citizens, has arrived at the city of Morocco, with instructions in connection with American claims.

It is reported that the commission has had an interview with the grand vizier. The original difficulty arose over the discrimination of the authorities of Morocco against Americans in refusing to permit them to employ native help, a privilege allowed Europeans.

The arrival of the United States warships at Tangier brought the local authorities to terms and the subsequent demonstration by the Raleigh at the ports along the coast completed the terms.

Carlton is now pressing the government to settle claims of Americans for indemnity.

HELD AS A PRISONER IN MEXICO

Wealthy Cattleman Who Crossed the Line After Them.

Phoenix, Ariz., August 4.—Gordon Hunsacker, one of the wealthiest pioneer ranchers of the Salt River valley, is being held a prisoner by the Mexican authorities at El Plomo, in the state of Sonora. Hunsacker went with the Mexican authorities to El Plomo to arrest Indian cattle thieves, whom he had succeeded in locating. A fight ensued, in which one of the officers was wounded.

Hunsacker has been arrested and is held as a witness against the Indians and the Mexican authorities decline to release him.

GREAT BRITAIN OWNS KLONDYKE

Washington Officials Say This Cannot Be Disputed.

Washington, August 4.—Decided by the newspaper publications recently tending to throw doubt upon the ownership of the Klondyke gold fields, some of the high government officials who would naturally be expected to deal with the question, if it comes to a practical issue, have been quietly looking into the matter with a view of preparing themselves for any controversy that may arise.

Their views are in substance that there can be no valid objection advanced to the title of Great Britain to this territory.

Assignment at Huntsville.

Huntsville, Ala., August 4.—(Special.)—Shields & Shields, general merchandise, made a general assignment today, naming Samuel Adler assignee. Assets \$5,000 to \$6,000; liabilities \$500.



STRIKERS DISCUSS THE SITUATION. They Held an Enthusiastic Meeting in the Afternoon in the Federation of Trades Hall.

BELIEVED TO BE
A BIG BLUFF

Threatened Towboat War Thought To Be a Bluff.

IN FILIBUSTERS' INTEREST

Suspicious Action of Former Officers of the Dauntless.

RESIGN THEIR POSITIONS ON THE INCA

It Is Thought There Is a Large Expedition Being Fitted Out for Cuba.

Brunswick, Ga., August 4.—(Special.)—There are strong suspicions in certain quarters that the much talked of towboat war on Brunswick's bar is a gigantic bluff. The bluff is believed to be for the purpose of disarming suspicion by prominent filibusters, who are figuring on a mammoth expedition to Cuba. Intimations to that effect, however, are denied emphatically by towboat people here. There are good grounds for the suspicion. Captain Leo Lemm, made famous by the Dauntless's first expedition, resigned his position on the Inca here and is reported to be going away for a month's vacation.

The alleged war was to have commenced yesterday by the tug Mabey's arrival from Jacksonville. The Dauntless was scheduled to Savannah. Neither tug has shown up on schedule time. It was given out when rumors of war were first started that the Dauntless, under contract of sale, could not fight on Brunswick's bar. Paraphrasing it was also stated that during the alleged war she would be permitted to leave Savannah at any time during its progress to get on more expeditions to Cuba. If the suspicions now entertained are correct, the rumors of a mammoth towboat war on Brunswick, Savannah, Darien, Sapelo and Jacksonville have been a complete bluff.

President duBignon, of the Brunswick combination, stated tonight that his company was not bluffing, but in conference today with Secretary McCauley, of Savannah, a combination had arranged to carry out their part of the coming war. McCauley left tonight for Jacksonville and Brunswick.

The tug Bristol, of Savannah, came into port today and it was said that it will be made on her whether the Dauntless and Mabey show up or not.

TO HIDE HER SHAME FROM THEM

How Mrs. Scribner Left Property to Her Own Children.

San Francisco, August 4.—In 1840 a young Irish miner named Thomas Hogan and a woman supposed to be his wife settled in Calaveras county. Several years ago Hogan died and the woman married John C. Scribner, of San Andreas. When Scribner died a short time ago he left his widow in comfortable circumstances. She died recently and her estate valued at \$30,000 was distributed yesterday in Judge Coffey's court. In her will the bulk of it was left to her nephews and nieces, Elizabeth, George, Jane and Samuel Barnes, of Clifton, Yorkshire, England.

It has been learned, however, that Mrs. Scribner eloped from England with Hogan years ago and that she left her property to her own children by legal marriage, but notwithstanding the raised veil that had hidden her past from them she described them in her will as her "nephews" and "nieces."

Two Associations May Merge Into One. Newport News, Va., August 4.—The principal business transacted today by the American Dental Association, which is holding their annual meetings at Old Point Comfort, was the discussion of committee reports upon the desirability of merging the two societies into one to be known as the National Dental Association.

It is expected that the proposed amalgamation will be brought about tomorrow. Several papers were read today and discussed.

DENTISTS TO AMALGAMATE.

All Records Broken by Receipts at San Francisco Mint.

San Francisco, August 4.—All mint records were broken by the receipts yesterday, when \$1,750,000 in gold was deposited for coinage. Of this amount \$75,000 was the property of the Alaska Commercial Company and the balance was deposited by various mines and smelters.

It is said that this far exceeds any single day's deposits at any one mint.

OMNIBUS INJUNCTION
TO RESTRAIN DEBS

Judge Jackson Issues a Sweeping Order Against Strikers.

CANNOT AGITATE ANY MORE

Text of the Writ Covers Everything in the Vicinity.

NO TECHNICALITY IS LEFT UNTOUCHED

Present Gathering Is Declared Illegal and All Future Demonstrations Are Stopped by the Decision.

Parkersburg, W. Va., August 4.—Judge Jackson, in the United States court, this afternoon, granted a sweeping injunction restraining E. V. Debs and his associates from in any way interfering or molesting the management or their conducting of property of the Monongahela Coal Company or its employees.

The text of the writ covers everything that can possibly be construed into an infringement of rights of corporation and practically prevents all future agitation in the vicinity of the Monongahela mines.

MINERS ON TRIAL FOR RIOT

Witnesses Appear Against President Dolan and Others.

Pittsburg, August 4.—The miners' strike situation has not changed materially since yesterday's report. About thirty men were on trial for riot today. The jury heard testimony from witnesses who testified that the miners had been engaged in a riot on the morning of August 3rd. The police made several arrests and showed that they were determined and the mob subsided.

Balliff John O'Connor was arrested for inciting the mob to riot. The balliff is well known in justice court circles as a collector. He was watching the crowd of strikers when it suddenly occurred to him to start out in the capacity of a leader.

He sprang out of his buggy and began to talk to the mob. He encouraged them to fight to the last, and was howling out a long hurrah, when the police made a dash for him. Then occurred the most exciting incident of the day.

"Don't let 'em have him," shouted several men, and instantly the policemen were surrounded with a large crowd of people determined to save O'Connor from the officers.

But nerve and steel won. The officers dragged the struggling O'Connor out of the midst of his friends and sent him to town in a patrol wagon.

Violence Was Imminent. About this time several boys began to make dangerous demonstrations. Rocks and other missiles began to fly through the air, and the officers thought a big riot was on hand. The police station was called on for more men and in a few minutes the extra patrol wagons came tearing down Decatur street filled with armed policemen.

The wagons were driven right into the crowd and the policemen with their clubs sprang out, and under the leadership of Sergeant Mike White, soon had the strikers too much awed to act.

Two of the boys who had led the incendiary riot, Jeff Smith and Will Jackson, were arrested and carried out of the crowd. Some of the strikers wanted to rescue them from the officers, but wiser counsel prevailed and the boys were sent to the police barracks. They were afterwards released on collateral furnished by strikers.

All of the arrested parties will be tried in police court this morning at 9 o'clock and several hundred strikers will be on hand to see justice done.

As the patrol wagons were being driven away with the prisoners some of the women called on the men to take the two boys and O'Connor from the police.

"You are all a bunch of cowards," shouted a tall, bony looking woman, who seemed in a passion at the inaction of the men. The police were kept busy for nearly two hours driving the crowds back out of the streets. It was after 1 o'clock before the streets were cleared.

Lively Scenes About the Factory. The vicinity of the factory, on South Boulevard, near Decatur street, was kept lively all of yesterday afternoon by the excited strikers. Many open threats, were made that the negro women would be fired. More than a thousand women and children kept the little village of operatives' houses like a besieged town. Excited discussions were held on every street corner and in every little house.

The Textile Workers' Protective Union took the matter up at noon, and a meeting was called for 3:30 o'clock in the hall of the Federation of Trades at 62½ Peachtree street.

Before that hour the large hall was crammed full of little girls, women and boys. The meeting started off with a rush.

Textile Workers Take Action. Lon Smith was elected chairman and Charles R. Jones secretary. The first thing was a speech by E. D. O'Connor, who spoke for half an hour on the grievances of the strikers.

Every sentence of the speaker was wildly cheered and every sentiment vociferously indorsed. O'Connor spoke of the wrong that the factory owners had tried to force on the women and applauded highly the action taken by them in striking before working with negroes.

S. M. White followed in a lively speech. One or two other enthusiastic strikers voiced a few remarks.

Committees were then appointed. A committee of five men, Rankin, Butler, Straus, Sell, Henck, Wilberly and White, were instructed to prepare a statement for the press, setting forth the grievances of the strikers and appealing to other laborers for help. The committee was also authorized to prepare a circular reciting the situation and the carrying of the strike, which is to be sent to labor unions all over the country. This circular is to be an appeal for help-in money or otherwise.

Will Meet Again Today. It was decided not to hold the meeting that had been called for this morning at 10 o'clock, as nearly all wanted to go to police court. The meeting was postponed until 3:30 this afternoon.

It was afterwards decided to hold a meeting every afternoon until the disagreement is adjusted.

The Textile Union received a great number of new members at the meeting, which swells the union to a membership of nearly 1,000. About 200 of the old members worked at the Fulton mills.

The meeting was, without doubt, the liveliest of its kind ever held in Atlanta. The majority of the crowd were women and children, but they made enough racket. One man won eternal fame as an orator by jumping up and exclaiming in emphatic terms that it was a shame and an outrage for "our wives to be forced to work along side nasty, black, stinkin' nigger women."

The orator brought forth deafening cheers by saying that the movement was bound to succeed because it was started by ladies, and was being directed by ladies.

It was voted at the adjournment to give three cheers for the Textile Workers' Union. The strikers will meet again at 3:30 this afternoon.

The proprietors of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills refuse to say anything as to their future policy.

What the Elisas Say. The mill is owned and operated by Oscar Elsas, Ben Elsas and their father, Jacob Elsas. None of these gentlemen will talk. "I prefer to say nothing about the strike," said Mr. Jacob Elsas. "In fact, there is nothing to say. The employees had no reason to strike."

"I will not say what I will do about the matter. I had rather not say anything for publication. I won't say whether I will take back the strikers or not."

"We will run the mills with what hands we have, and I think we can get along all right."

Mr. Ben Elsas, his father, said: "We have nothing at all to say about the strike. We have received no notice from the strikers and none of their committees have visited us."

"No, I won't say whether or not we will open the mills tomorrow morning. We are all right."

"It is only a slight disagreement, and I think everything will be all right. I don't think it is such a big strike. Those people quit work for nothing."

"Well, I refuse to say whether or not we will keep the negro women. I think that it is a matter that concerns no one but ourselves."

The proprietors say that they are ad-

1,400 MILL WORKERS ON A STRIKE.
WOULD NOT WORK WITH NEGROES

Women at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills Refuse To Work with Negro Women and Go on a Strike.

OTHER OPERATIVES HAVE JOINED THE STRIKERS

Textile Workers Will Conduct the Strike and Announce That They Are Determined To Push the Fight Through—A Lively Mass Meeting of Strikers Yesterday.

Because twenty negro women were put to work in the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills yesterday morning, over 1,400 men, women and children employed in the mills quit their machines and walked out.

The strike was started by the white women employed at the mills, who refused to work with negro women. The women and children struck at 8 o'clock in the morning and the men walked out at noon. The mills were promptly closed down and it may be weeks before they are opened again.

The strikers after quitting work lost no time in organizing. A meeting was held at 3:30 o'clock in the Federation of Trades hall. Committees were appointed and the strike was given a good shove off by the other trade unions.

The big strike was entirely unexpected by the operators of the bag and cotton mills. Yesterday morning at the regular hour for beginning work, the entire force of nearly 1,500 hands were at the factory and nothing unusual could be noticed. The women had been told on the previous evening that the negro women would be put to work in the folding department yesterday morning, and it seems that some of them had already discussed the matter before going to the factory.

When the girls congregated around the factory at 6 o'clock they were told that the twenty negro women had already gone upstairs to begin work. This seemed to enrage the girls who work in the folding department. One of them, a young woman named Brooks, waited until Mr. Jacob Elsas, one of the proprietors, arrived, and then the trouble began. Miss Brooks walked up to Mr. Elsas and said she wanted to know if he intended to put a crowd of negroes in with her and the other girls.

Mr. Elsas informed her that he was running the business and that it was not a matter to inquire about. Miss Brooks was warm on that particular subject and she told the proprietor that the girls were running that part of the business and that trouble would ensue if the negroes were put to work.

As Mr. Elsas walked away she told him that they would not go to work if the negro women were allowed to remain. Mr. Elsas disregarded this threat and the negroes were set to work. The 20 girls employed in the folding department refused to even enter the factory, but after lingering for a while around the gate, went quietly to their homes. The strikers claim that three employees named Rachel Hughes, Oscar Todd and Mr. Bailey remained in the folding department and taught the negroes how to work.

Others Continue at Work. The other departments worked until 11 o'clock, when the women in the cotton factory and the bag factory quit work. The men employed throughout the entire mills followed suit, and a few minutes after 12 o'clock the factory was deserted, but on the outside there were great evidences of the strike.

All around the factory the hundreds of men, women and children congregated and for a while it seemed that the crowd was on the verge of engaging in a riot. One lone policeman tried to quell the disturbance, but gave up the job and went to the reinforcement. Before the crowd was dispersed several officers had to be summoned. For an hour the situation looked equally.

The police made three arrests and showed that they were determined and the mob subsided. Balliff John O'Connor was arrested for inciting the mob to riot. The balliff is well known in justice court circles as a collector. He was watching the crowd of strikers when it suddenly occurred to him to start out in the capacity of a leader.

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ATLANTA, GA., August 5, 1897.

Excusing the Republicans.

Mr. Dingley's tariff seems to be having a hard time of it from the start. The McKinley "democrats" view it with awe, and one of them—the editor of The New York World—seems to regard it as a monstrous, indeed, the editor is so dissatisfied with the measure, and at the same time so anxious to shield his late allies, the republicans, that he actually accuses the silver senators of being the prime cause of its adoption; and he proves it, too, in pretty much the same way that he proved that an awful "silver trust" was trying to defeat the patriotic plans of the gold syndicate.

We do not wonder at the anxiety manifested by the McKinley "democrats" to shift the responsibility for the Dingley act from their late allies. They perceive very clearly that they will be compelled by circumstances over which they have no control to renew the old alliance. In order to deceive as many voters as they can, the McKinley "democrats" continue to maintain their hypocritical opposition to high protection. They denounce the first fruits of republican legislation and now pretend that the responsibility for the Dingley act rests with two or three senators.

To read The New York World's article in which this remarkable discovery is announced, a stranger to recent events would have no means of knowing that there was such a thing as a republican party in the senate; or yet that the republicans formulated and supported the measure, or that there was anybody present when the bill passed but two or three silver senators "representing rotten boroughs in the west." The World says that the amendment to the sugar schedule increasing the receipts of the house bill in favor of the sugar trust was adopted by a vote of 32 yeas, 23 nays. "Jones and Stewart, of Nevada," it says, "were two of the thirty-two yeas." The amendment was cast against it, the trust schedule would have been defeated in that body. Jones and Stewart, be it remembered, are the brains of the free silver coalition.

Because only two of the silver senators voted for this schedule, which received the solid vote of the gold standard senators, The World, without giving credit to the position of the opposing silver senators, holds the full silver membership of the senate responsible; but the world's large will respond by analyzing the affirmative vote; and when public opinion ascertains that thirty of the thirty-two votes were cast by gold standard senators, it will emphasize the credit which attaches to the nearly unanimous opposition of the democrats and the silver senators. There were but two silver senators who voted for the amendment, which was favored by thirty gold standard senators. A change in the vote of only two of the thirty would have defeated the sugar trust; or yet in the ranks of the gold standard senators it was impossible to obtain even these two votes.

Truly may it be said that hypocrisy is a hard taskmaster. It leads to endless and unexpected complications. Take the case of the McKinley "democrats" north and south, east and west. To a man they have been posing for years as free traders. This was the root and branch of their political creed. They did their best to make it a part of democratic doctrine. Mr. Waterman in the west, and Mr. Whitney in the east, had fit over the word "only" in the tariff plank. The cry was free trade, or as near to it as they could bring the conservative masses of democrats.

But when the people in 1896 took hold of the democratic organization and made its declarations strictly democratic, the free traders became McKinley protectionists. The World was so much more earnest supporter of McKinley than The Tribune. It was so in all parts of the country. The triumph of true democracy in the Chicago platform caused the democrats to unmask themselves and they stood for revealing as "true-blue and time-honored" republican protectionists. They became the allies of the protectionists, and some of the more enthusiastic, with an eye on the offices, claim to have been the means of electing Mr. McKinley, thereby making the Dingley monstrosity a possibility.

And now The World, in order to clear the track for a continuation of the partnership, informs its readers that the responsibility for the Dingley

act rests with two or three silver senators. There will be no trouble in proving an alibi for the republicans. The World will furnish the proof. It will show that at the time the Dingley bill became a law Mr. Tommy B. Reed and house were not in session, and that all the republican senators were absent. Seizing their opportunity, the two or three silver senators from the west seized the reins of legislation close up to the bits and proceeded to adopt the Dingley monstrosity. Having done this they went to the white house while Mr. McKinley was asleep and had the measure signed by the chief clerk, who chanced to be up making an egg-nog for a sick man.

The Courthouse Purchase.

A quantity of fine patriotism is going to waste in this renewed fight on the city's purchase of the county courthouse. The public, upon which it is always said to rely, is being misled, and will not be deceived by any pretentious appeal, no matter how richly clothed with the aspect of disinterested self-sacrificing public service.

The common sense of the public permits of but one view of the question: Is the sale which has been attacked a wise one from the standpoint of public good? It is a matter very easy to determine and upon which the people are practically a unit. The press is in need of a new courage in its attitude; whatever may be the outcome of this controversy, the county will have a new courthouse and it will be paid for out of the people's pockets. That the city is in pressing need of quarters for its government is a fact beyond dispute, and it is almost equally certain that, be the final settlement of this affair whatever it will, the city will also have new quarters, and this expense, too, must be met by the people, and by the very same people, in our mind, who will pay for the new courthouse. To the common mind it would seem to be infinitely a wiser thing, infinitely a more economical and sensible thing, to effect an arrangement by which the city can use the county's quarters with convenience and the people be taxed for the construction of but one large building. In this case the city gets what it wants for \$150,000, and the county, by the addition of a few thousand dollars, secures the accommodations it needs, and the people are not grievously burdened.

There would be a considerable difference if the city and county, instead of dealing with each other, were to deal independently with individuals in securing the sites and buildings necessary to supply their needs. The very considerable addition to the cost of these improvements would necessitate an increase in the tax rate of the county and of the city, and it is practically certain that the county would have to meet with the indorsement and approval of the taxpayers to the extent the present arrangement does.

The truth about the matter is, the people are well satisfied with the purchase of the courthouse by the city with the conditions pertaining thereto. It has perhaps not happened within the memory of the oldest inhabitant that a public transaction involving as much money has been carried through with so little opposition. The majority of the city, which has consented to itself upon the happy and timely solution of a matter which threatened to be a troublesome question, and they are not now to be deceived by the "patriotic" efforts to defeat this trade upon the ground that the city is not regular. It is not upon this point but upon the merits of the trade itself that the people desire this controversy settled. If our city council had in times past followed the idea upon which these men are now proposing the courthouse trade, the city would not now have the Forsyth street bridge, or the new waterworks, or indeed any important public improvement. Hereafter councils have incurred obligations which their successors had to meet, and which the city government would proceed on the narrowest plan and all our public improvements would be of the limited sort which could be paid for only out of the appropriations of a single year. We are not aware of any man seriously objecting to the construction of our new waterworks, but the realization of this splendid public improvement would have been out of the question if the very objection which the opponents to the courthouse trade are making had then been sustained.

In this matter both council and the county commissioners may rest assured they are backed by practically the unanimous approval of the taxpayers, county and city.

The people want the sale to stand.

Providence and the Farmers.

It happens more frequently than scoffers are willing to admit that providence takes a hand in passing events; and the case of the farmers of Georgia shows that the farmers of Georgia and the south generally have been made the beneficiaries of a special interposition. In spite of the hard times in business and commerce the farmers are blessed with bumper crops, and the crops of all kinds. At the beginning of the season the outlook was not at all propitious. A late and dry spring is not usually a prelude to a bountiful yield of field crops, but providence, by coming to the rescue, has made it so this year. Moreover, the hard times which have with heavy cruelty on those who do not have the soil and God's seasons to fall back on, have taught the farmers new lessons of economy. They have learned to live more frugally, and have learned to make their farms self-supporting. They are raising their own supplies of meat, their corn, their flour. They have learned to make their own wheels from the woodshed, the spinning-wheel from the back room.

This means a great deal for the farmers and their families, but it does not mean much for those who do not depend on farming for a living. It does not mean much for merchants and business men. It settles a great many small problems with which the farmers have been contending, but it doesn't settle the great question which presses heavily and harshly on every interest except that of the farmers.

The millionaire can rub his hands and smile at hard times because he has plenty of money. The farmer, blessed with bountiful crops, can smile because his comfort and his happiness do not depend on money. In fine, the farmer has an advantage over the millionaire. For Dives, or Midas, or whatever his name may be, presently comes to the end of his millions; but the mind of man has never yet conceived an end to

the rich development of the seasons, or put a period to God's providence. How often and how earnestly has The Constitution pressed home to the minds of its readers the fact that in the midst of great crises and crashes the farmer alone is independent and superior to ruin events and conditions that bring ruin to business and to the multi-tude! How often have we warned merchants and others whose business depends on the surplus money earned by the farmers that the money question is not a farmer's question, and that though every dollar of gold and silver and paper in the world were destroyed, yet the farmer would dig a comfortable subsistence out of the ground; nay, more—that if every line of railway, every business enterprise and every industry were blotted out of existence, the farmer would not only survive, but would recreate and replace them!

These are facts that ought to come home to the consciences of those who imagine that the farmer is the enemy to the volume of money are made exclusively in behalf of the farmers. There is no class which, if forced to do without money, can get along as well as the farmers. And yet it is absolutely true that the business men of the country and to every industrial enterprise, that the farmers should receive annually a healthy surplus of money for their crops; for it is from this surplus that all trade and business derive their strength and substance. It is by means of this surplus that the condition which we term general prosperity is brought about.

In the west the farmers have been blessed with good crops, and the wheat growers are benefiting by the fact that the world's demand for that cereal. In the south, especially in Georgia, the farmers have as fine prospects for bountiful crops as were ever known. Providence has been kind to them in this respect and has placed them beyond the reach of want and privation that are holding a long and dismal holiday among those who have not the assurance of soil and season to fall back on.

Mobile's Step Forward.

The enterprising city of Mobile, Ala., has taken a long step forward in deciding on last Monday by a rousing vote of its citizens to own and operate its own waterworks and sewerage system. On the happy result of the election The Constitution extends its most hearty congratulations to the people of the Gulf City.

Mobile has long stood in need of these improvements, and the fact that even so many as four or five hundred voters in last Monday's election, decisions so surprising. Still the obstacles which have heretofore impeded the growth of this sturdy and dignified old southern town are now effectually removed and its progress along the clear lines of metropolitan development is now distinctly apparent.

Individual ownership of waterworks and sewerage systems may do for growing municipalities it is absolutely essential that the ownership of these properties should be vested in the public. Not only is the burden entailed upon the community lighter to bear in this way, but the properties themselves can be more easily supervised and regulated. The step which Mobile has taken from individual to municipal ownership of public works cannot fail to insure to the priceless advantage of our sister city, and again The Constitution most heartily congratulates Mobile on the result of last Monday's election.

A Merited Tribute.

As a member of the senate committee on foreign affairs Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, will shortly visit the Hawaiian Islands for the purpose of making a thorough political study of the group. In connection with the senator's contemplated visit to these islands, The New York Mail and Express, one of the leading republican newspapers of the metropolis, pays the following unique tribute to that sturdy prince of democrats:

"The senator is animated by the most ardent patriotism; he is profoundly interested in the Hawaiian question, and is a naval station at Pearl River harbor and in all other projects of national enterprise and expansion; he is a sympathizer of the Hawaiian people, and devoted to the cause of annexation."

It is worth while to notice that Mr. Morgan goes to Honolulu not vested with any "honorary authority" to overrule our diplomatic representative there, or to undo the work which has been done by this government, but simply as an investigator of the situation, and to ascertain the truth of the situation. He has none of the extraordinary power with which Mr. Blount was invested by Mr. Morgan's friends, and he is not going to pretend for hauling down the American flag in Honolulu. On the contrary, he goes to the islands merely in his capacity as a member of the senate committee which is to deal with questions affecting our foreign relations, to ascertain how far the Hawaiian people are really in favor of political union with the United States.

The report of Senator Morgan on the results of his investigation will be of great interest to the whole country. Being a democrat, and a democrat of the highest type, his conclusions, should they be in favor of annexation, will still further remove that project from the field of party contention and lift it to the high plane of national policy. For that reason and because of his intimate knowledge of the whole question, Senator Morgan is above all other members of the senate the man to whom the country is entitled to look for a patriotic and ability of the distinguished Alabama senator.

The revenue deficiency seems to be quite prominent in spite of Mr. Dingley's tariff.

The agitated colored brethren at the north would do well to remember that Judge Lynch recognizes no section, nor color nor previous condition.

Evidently Mr. McKinley is of the opinion that those who recently joined the republican party in the south did so with their eyes open. They knew it was a negro party and they should applaud the long-delayed appointment of negroes.

The republican converts in Georgia have now had time to cool off a little.

Does Collector Rucker propose to send colored deputies into our mountain resorts?

Mr. McKinley is merely giving the brethren to understand that the republican party at the south is a negro party. Its indorsement by a few respectable whites has strengthened its purpose to appoint negroes.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Summer Protest.

Master Summer, thought you gone—
Thought you gone y' w'ays;
Now you pillin' lightning on
En blowin' up de blues!

Oh, believers!
Got no hope ter fetch you;
Summer gwine ter burn you up
Befo' de devil ketch you!

Master Summer, can't you leave
Des one shady spot?
Breeze done fill yo' bellows up
En blow yo' fire hot!

Oh, believers!
Nuthin' cool ter fetch you;
Summer gwine ter roast you good
Befo' de devil ketch you!

A certain Georgia literary society in the Billville district, being asked to name the best ten poems in the English language, sent in the following list:
"Punkin's Good Enough for Me."
"When the Green is on the Melon."
"The Old Red Hills of Georgia."
"Candy Pullin' Time."
"Me an' Betsey Jane."
"Pollard's Lettice Gal."
"When Nancy Went to Meetin'."
"Log-rollin' Bill."
"Susie at de Ball."
"Love and Tater Pone."
The secretary of the society sent word that "all these poems was wrote by home-folks."

Teggy-Teggy.

"What's that 't'eggy-t'eggy' sky?"
said folks-on-parade;
"It's the weather keen committee," the
weather bureau said.
"They're taggin' after people—they're tag-
ging from heel to head,
And tegs must take a tumble in the
mornin'!"

"What's that so high against the sky?"
said folks-on-parade;
"It's forty thousand dollars for tags," the
blacks said;
"It's enough to paint Atlanta and sur-
rounding country red,
And tegs must take a tumble in the
mornin'!"

We are not going to have blue laws in Atlanta, and yet these are some of the charges of which citizens stand in danger: Stood on the bridge at midnight. Had rheumatism, and couldn't move on. Found gazing at a vacant lot at 4:30 a. m.

Rang his door bell after midnight and disturbed a policeman.

Caught taking an elevator in a new ten-story building.

Sweaty Koop is running for office in Kentucky. This leaves North Carolina behind. Chicken Coop is now her only salvation.

It is so hot in Kansas that the corn is roasted on the stalk. The weather should come to some of the cranky politicians there and give them a roast.

A Pennsylvania newspaper says: "After we hear the hum of industry."

Advice from the Colored Voter.

De governor-ship is sailin'—
She got a powerful load;
Oh, candidate, befo' you late
You better jump aboard!

De hustler down de road!
De governor-ship gwine make de trip—
You better jump aboard!

De governor-ship is sailin'—
De whistle, it done blowed;
Befo' yo' courage fallin'—
You better jump aboard!

You heah de captain hollee?
He got a powerful load!
It's three votes for a dollar.
You better jump aboard!

Now, since the tag question is up,
wouldn't it be a good idea to tag the gubernatorial candidates? If this isn't done, some of them will certainly get lost in the shuffle.

You've got to dig deep for gold in Klondike. It's seventy degrees below zero.

An exchange observes that "ex-President Cleveland is a busy man these days." That may be; but the fish Cleveland catches no longer have national interest.

The carpenters of southwest Georgia are working double time. They have taken contracts to build platforms for the gubernatorial candidates.

Watch Out!

They're getting state matters well out o' the fog—
There's a regular cyclone a-bummin'!
What did you pay for that tag on your dog?

The Blalock committee is coming!

A little Atlanta girl had been told by her mother that God was always watching her—that He followed her wherever she went. This made a deep impression on her, and one day, when she was walking on the street, and a large dog had followed her some distance, she stopped, and stamping her foot, said angrily:

"Go away, sir! It's enough to have God following me!"

"I warn't doin' nuthin' w'd it when dey kitched me," she said; "I w'd just a-lookin' in fer a lady dat I didn't like!"

Punk Hone and Squinch Cud are against the present constitution of Tennessee. The Knoxville Tribune says of them:

"They have never read the present constitution and are as ignorant as cows as to what it is, and they are agit'g."

Punk and Squinch always did go on "general principles."

The unwearied thermometer will neither take a day nor a degree off.

DEPOT AND CONTENTS BURNED

Fire at Cordele Causing Considerable Loss.

Cordele, Ga., August 4.—(Special.)—The Georgia and Alabama freight depot was burned at an early hour this morning. The entire building and all of the contents were destroyed, entailing a loss of about \$5000. A freight car containing corn and bran was burned on the tracks. The building was fully covered by insurance. S. J. Hill & Co. sustained a loss of about \$1500. They had this amount of goods in the depot and had let them remain there several days, preparatory to removing them to a new place of business. They had no insurance.

LIGHT COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE

Chairman Maddox's Committee Will Report on City Electric Plant.

WILL REQUIRE SEVERAL WEEKS

The Electric Light Appropriation Has Nearly Been Exhausted and No More Lights Can Be Put Up.

The electric light committee of the general council is investigating the subject of municipal ownership of electric plants, with a view of reporting to the advisability of Atlanta establishing a plant of its own.

At its meeting yesterday afternoon the committee informally discussed the subject and Chairman Maddox announced that the question would be looked into from time to time. He says a report cannot be made for a month or more, as it is the purpose of the committee to make a careful and complete investigation of the subject. The resolution adopted by the council Monday last, instructing the mayor and electric committee to investigate and report on the subject, has reached the committee, and the members will begin at once the work of investigation. The committee is composed of Councilman Maddox, chairman, and Councilmen Hutchison, Thompson, Howard and Alderman Tolbert and Mayor Collier. The light bill for July amounts to \$3363.85. The committee passed upon a big batch of petitions yesterday afternoon for arc and incandescent lights in different parts of the city. The appropriation for the work has about been exhausted and the work of the committee for the year is nearly complete. Only \$544 remains to be expended in establishing arc lights for new lights, and the committee has more than enough petitions before it to consume the amount.

THE LOCAL FIELD.

Captain Brown's Purchase.

The Constitution is asked to state that in the article concerning the purchase of an eighty-acre farm by Captain Mike Brown, of Barrow, S. C., it should have been stated they were bought of the Winship Machine Company, instead of the company mentioned.

Mr. J. Pope Brown Is the President.

Mr. J. Pope Brown, of Hawkinsville, Ga., is the president of the Southern States Agricultural Society, that meets at Tybee Island the middle of this month. This is the first time that the society has been in the city. The principal items of expense are as follows:

Freight stamps, \$100.
Printing, etc., \$311.
Freight, express, etc., \$708.52.
Purchase of fruits, etc., \$141.
Educational exhibits, \$223.49.
Miscellaneous, \$1000.
Total, \$17,827.58.

Mayor Collier's Invitation.

Mayor Collier has been invited to serve as a member of the committee on commerce and manufactures, which is to meet, at Nashville, October 7th, at the Centennial. He has received a letter from Gardner G. Hubbard, of Norwich, Conn., inviting him to accept the appointment. The mayor has not yet decided to accept, but it is likely that he will do so.

He Had a Bell.

Detective John Harris arrested a negro boy yesterday on a charge of stealing a bicycle and loitering against him. The name of the boy is Walter Wright and when arrested he had in his possession an electric bell which the detectives believe to have been stolen. Parties who have lost bells can have them at the police barracks by identifying them.

Peggy Mason in Desperate Straits.

Misses Bentley, the well-known barbers at the corner of Alabama and Broad streets, calls attention to the condition of an old negro woman, who is ninety years old, living at 206 Walnut street. He says the old woman, Peggy Mason, of the Mason family in Alabama, is totally paralyzed and is in need of help. He has been looking after the sufferer several years and says he is no longer able to provide her with the necessities of life, and asks his white friends to help the old woman.

After the Burglar.

Justice Boute is rapidly disposing of the many burglars that are now infesting the city. Yesterday he sentenced a man to \$300 bond Walter Johnson and Henry Kose, for breaking into a house on Courtland street. John Hardeman was another victim that came before the justice for consideration. He stole a suit of clothes and a coat from a house in the western part of the city. He attempted to prove an alibi but failing was bound over to the superior court.

Big Valve at Pumping Station.

Superintendent Woodward, of the water department, has had a large valve in the department are preparing to put in a big 48-inch water valve at the Chattahoochee pumping station. A big manhole has been dug and the valve is being put in the valve, which is one of the largest ever brought south. It has been found necessary to use a steam pump to keep the water out of the hole while the workmen put in the valve, so great is the flow of water from the earth.

Church Members Against Hackmen.

The members of the First Methodist church are in sympathy with the movement of Alderman Dimmock to regulate the driving of public hacks past churches during services. The church has been disturbed by the passage of hacks and Mr. Dimmock was requested to secure the adoption of an ordinance regulating the driving of public hackmen. It seems the police have been requested to require the hackmen to drive slow and noiselessly in front of churches, but there is no law authorizing them to do so.

Death of Miss Hatcher.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hatcher will regret to learn of the sudden death of Miss Hatcher, the youngest sister, Mildred, Tuesday evening, while on a visit to her uncle in Crawford county. Miss Hatcher was feeling indisposed for a few days but no one anticipated her sudden death. Mr. and Mrs. Hatcher left for Fort Valley yesterday to attend the funeral, which will occur today from the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatcher.

Mr. Tom Horsey Not Missing.

The story in yesterday morning's Constitution stating that Mr. Thomas Horsey had disappeared and that his family was worried about him, was a mistake. It appeared that Mr. Horsey had changed his boarding place and his family did not know where to locate him. A few days ago an important letter came for him from New York, and his relatives requested the police, if they should see him about town, to tell Mr. Horsey to call for the letter. Mr. Tom Horsey is not married. The charge in regard to the Grant park affair are untrue.

Two Fights in Tybee.

Macoy, Ga., August 4.—(Special.)—Two fights in Tybee. Two negroes, Moss McKay and Jesse Moore, became involved in a fight. McKay was severely cut and had to be carried to the hospital for treatment.

In a fight this afternoon in Tybee James Hanks was given a severe blow on the head and was carried to the hospital.

MISSING VOUCHERS

CANNOT BE FOUND

Blalock Committee Wants Expense Items of Exposition Board.

A GENERAL SEARCH IS MADE

Georgia State Exhibit Cost \$17,827.58 in Cash.

THE GOVERNOR DID NOT RECEIVE VOUCHERS

Committee Does Not Charge Anything Wrong, But Simply Wants the Official Papers.

The Blalock investigating committee has caused a general search to be made through the statehouse for the vouchers showing the expenditures of the committee which arranged the Georgia exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition. The committee nearly a month ago began to audit the accounts of this official body and a short time since discovered that no vouchers were on file. They sent to E. M. Durant, who was secretary of the state of Georgia, to find out where they were, and he said that Colonel R. F. Nesbitt, commissioner of agriculture, had them. Mr. Nesbitt, who was executive officer of the board, told the committee that he had sent them to Governor Atkinson along with his official report. The committee went to Governor Atkinson and he told them that he had never seen the vouchers. A search of the state treasury showed that the vouchers were in the hands of the auditor, Mr. J. H. Williams, and he said that he had sent them to Governor Atkinson along with his official report. The committee went to Governor Atkinson and he told them that he had never seen the vouchers. A search of the state treasury showed that the vouchers were in the hands of the auditor, Mr. J. H. Williams, and he said that he had sent them to Governor Atkinson along with his official report.

Why the Constitution Published a Denial of the Pinkerton Report.

In the issue of The Constitution appearing yesterday morning there was printed a statement that the Pinkerton detectives had been employed to go to Talbot county to ferret out the lynchings of Ryder.

DETECTIVES AND RYDER CASE

Why the Constitution Published a Denial of the Pinkerton Report.

The Constitution had no desire to disseminate a report of a contemporary and did not voluntarily seek to do so. Dr. C. A. Ryder called at The Constitution office about 9 o'clock Tuesday night and asked that The Constitution publish a statement. It was for this purpose he called. In terms that could not have been mistaken, he said he had come to Atlanta to bring the Pinkerton detectives connected with the employment of Pinkerton detectives; that he had seen none here and had employed none. In answer to the question as to whether he had employed any, he said he could not say yet. What he wished The Constitution to state was—and it was for this purpose he called—that he had not employed any Pinkerton detectives to go to Talbot county to ferret out the lynchings of Ryder.

LEE HOOPER'S WILL FILED.

Young Fireman Accumulated an Estate, Which He Leaves to Sisters.

Mr. John Terrell, through his attorney, C. C. F. Gore, yesterday filed his will with the probate court. The will of Mr. Lee R. Hooper, who died last Monday.

LEWIS ON GARRINGTON'S BIKE

He Didn't Pay His Board and His Grandmother Took Action.

Arthur Garrington, a young boy fifteen years of age, has his bicycle locked up for board and was before Judge Bloodworth yesterday to see if he could not recover it.

WAS PRESENT COTTON WERE UNDER FIRE

Commissioners met at 10 o'clock in the morning and adjourned at 11:30. The following were present: Messrs. Brewer and Purse. Present Reasons for Reduction.

They Declare That a Cut on Cotton Would Ruin Them.

GEORGIA'S RATES THE LOWEST NOW

They Deny That the Rates in the West on Cheap Grain Have Any Bearing on Cotton Rates in the State of Georgia.

The state railroad commissioners spent seven and a half hours yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the morning with the railroad commissioners, and on until 10:30 o'clock. Late in the afternoon the board, which had been sitting patiently, intimated a desire that the case should proceed with more dispatch and by that move succeeded in getting all the evidence and arguments in the one day.

The board will meet again this morning at 10 o'clock to review the case as it was presented yesterday. This decision may come today or tomorrow, or it may be several days removed. A great mass of matter has been submitted by the parties to the case. With some of it the commissioners were familiar at the opening of the hearing yesterday because they had looked over the papers as they were filed.

The case is a petition for the reduction of local cotton rates in the state 25 per cent. The railroad says that it would mean more than \$200,000 to them one way or the other. The figure would probably go away above \$100,000 because the Central, the Southern and the Plant system alone estimate that their loss would be \$252,000.

Mr. W. H. Brewer, of Griffin, filed the original petition for the reduction and then he was soon followed by Captain D. G. Purse, representing the Savannah cotton exchange. Both Messrs. Brewer and Purse presented yesterday. Two dozen or more railway officials and a few disinterested spectators were also there. The audience was so large that the commissioners adjourned from their own office to the state chamber, a room which was in the interest of comfort and air.

The full board were there, Chairman Trammell and Commissioners Fort and Crenshaw. Colonel Trammell asked Judge Fort to conduct the case, and he did it. Although the hearing bristled with statistics and more or less ancient history, colloquial law and rhetoric, it was not at all an uninteresting session.

In the presentation of their defense the railroads pursued the policy of standing pat. They called on the complainants to prove their allegations about the present rates being too high, unreasonable and unjust. The roads put up no witnesses and did not occupy twenty minutes in arguing their case. They simply stood on their answers filed in writing prior to the hearing. They did not even read these to the board.

Captain Purse and Mr. Brewer pursued different tactics. Mr. Brewer called a few witnesses to the stand, swore them and examined them in a concise and to the point manner. Captain Purse read his voluminous argument, but examined no witnesses. Mr. Brewer confessed himself that he had not succeeded in extracting favorable testimony from the railway experts. "I found," he stated, "that it was a hard matter to prove anything by railroad men that they did not want proved."

Did Little Talking. Major Joseph Cumming, of Augusta, who was the spokesman for the roads, retorted that he did not invite the opportunity to testify and that he had no desire to examine any restrictions on whom the petitioner would examine. There were others, however, who could testify to the matters which he wanted to bring out.

Captain Purse occupied the greater part of the day in reading his argument which contained seventy type-written pages and if printed in full would fill nearly three pages of The Constitution. When the case was first called Judge Fort announced that the commission had decided to consolidate them. The roads then waived their right to read their arguments and Major Cumming remarked that they were willing to accept the same courtesy to the petitioners, but Captain Purse insisted on reading his paper. Mr. Purse said that he would like to examine a few witnesses.

Mr. W. W. Finley, vice president of the Southern railway, was the first witness called by Mr. Brewer. The latter was represented by two attorneys, Messrs. Seay and Finley. Of Griffin, but he managed his own case. He conducted the examination and ran his end of the case just as Captain Purse ran his. Mr. Brewer wanted to get at the extent of the reduction in the cost of rolling stock and road-way material and the increased cost in operating railroads, if there had been any in the last ten years. The point which he was seeking to make was that the freight rates ought to be lower now than they were some years ago because the expense of operating the roads is less now. Mr. Finley suggested that the third vice president of the authority on the cost of equipment than he was himself. Then Mr. Brewer inquired about rates and cut rates in particular. Mr. Finley referred Mr. Brewer to the traffic manager, Mr. Culp, for information on this point. Mr. Finley stated that he had information himself about cut rates from Griffin or Macon, if there were any.

Mr. Cumming testified that the cars and engines of ten years ago. This is partly because the rolling stock of today is heavier and larger and it is used to move more tons of rail in a mile of track than ten years ago, so that there has been a very little decrease in the cost of track and equipment since 1887.

Commissioner Fort took a hand in the examination, but the substance of Mr. Cumming's testimony was that the cost of any cut rates being in effect last winter between Griffin or Macon and Virginia coast points. He could not testify posi-

tively about certain shipments because he does not see one way bill in 10,000.

Mr. J. M. Egan, vice president of the Central of Georgia, was put on the stand by Mr. Brewer, and asked if he knew anything about some cut rates which had been used out of Macon and Griffin. He replied that he had no knowledge of such rates, but he had heard something about them, but he got the most of his information, he stated, from Mr. Brewer while entertaining him at Savannah some weeks ago. Mr. Egan said that he could not testify about the plan under which the bonds of the Central were issued because he was not with it at the time of the reorganization and had nothing to do with them. Mr. Egan said that he knew the securities of

distributing and consuming centers of the cotton trade." Captain Purse said that he was against the charge of 45 to 55 cents. He figured out a list of twenty cars of wheat in Iowa would give a revenue of \$544 while thirty-five cars of uncompressed cotton in Georgia would produce a revenue of \$786 and twenty-five cars of compressed cotton would yield \$1,188 revenue.

"Every acre planted in cotton in Georgia contributes 131 pounds in transportation to the railroads," said Captain Purse. "In Iowa every acre of wheat yields 337 pounds and of corn 623 pounds in transportation to the railroads. This is every acre of cotton in Georgia, and the average of cotton, though they may be much nearer on continuous lines to the leading

Central could be bought very cheap. Were Poor Witnesses.

Mr. Brewer saw that the railroad men did not make good witnesses for his side and he announced that he knew what he wished to prove, but did not know how to go about proving it. It was suggested that he should take the stand himself. He accepted the suggestion and testified that he had seen cotton rates authorized out of Griffin on section for Virginia points.

Captain Purse's turn came now, and he proceeded to read his argument. About two-thirds of it were devoted to the Southern railway. It was decidedly personal in its references to Vice President Finley, who filed the answer for the Southern. The language was afterwards criticized by Major Cumming. In his conclusion, as unparliamentary, and one of the commissioners stated that the personal references should be struck out if the request had been made. No one interrupted, however.

One thing noticeable in this case was that neither of the petitioners took up either of the two points, to which attention was called in The Constitution nearly a month ago. These points were that the commissioners wanted to hear from them on the ability of the railroads to stand a reduction in revenue and to hear from the Southern and the Plant system about the cotton rates in other states. Captain Purse made his comparisons between cotton in Georgia and grain in Iowa and Illinois. The railroads, on the other hand, declared that they could not stand a loss in revenue and they presented tables showing that Georgia's cotton rates are the lowest in the cotton growing states. They also made the point that the western states raise far more wheat and corn than the southern states raise cotton. Then the western roads have to meet water competition on the lakes, and as the grain is not worth as much per bushel as cotton, it would not be fair to apply the same rates to both.

Captain Purse insisted that there was a relation between grain rates and cotton rates, or there should be. He declared that it made no difference whether the railroads were financially able to stand the proposed reduction or not, the reduction

wheat yields 419 pounds and of corn 938 pounds in transportation." The cotton grown on one acre in Georgia if hauled fifty miles would produce nearly 25 cents, while the wheat grown on an acre of ground in Illinois would yield 25 cents and the corn would produce 60 cents.

He discussed the increased mileage of railroads in the state in the past ten years. Liberal quotations were made from the decisions of the interstate commerce commission, from The Constitution and from Baron Rothschild. Every loss by rate was made up, he declared, by higher rates. He attacked the Southern Railway Freight Association and stated that the policy of the Southern railroad is to build up Norfolk at the expense of south Atlantic ports. If the present policy is allowed to continue, he predicted that Savannah would in the not very distant future be among the dead cities of Georgia. He announced that he was not an advocate of low rates, but of equitable rates. Cotton cannot bear a high rate and he asked the commission to reduce the freight charge on the commodity.

Answers of the Roads. The Southern railway made the longest answer submitted. It was printed, and so was the answer of the Central of Georgia. The Southern answer was a long one, and it contained a synopsis of the cotton crop of the Atlanta and West Point. Several of the roads recited the same facts in their replies, and a synopsis of the cotton crop of the Atlanta and West Point. Several of the roads recited the same facts in their replies, and a synopsis of the cotton crop of the Atlanta and West Point. Several of the roads recited the same facts in their replies, and a synopsis of the cotton crop of the Atlanta and West Point.

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The Central's rate per ton per mile is steadily decreasing. "If we had been permitted to earn the same rate per ton per mile in 1897 as we did in 1896 upon the tonnage of revenue freight handled, it would have increased our freight earnings \$175,000, or an increase of 74 per cent of the total freight earnings in Georgia."

The Central showed that if the cotton rate was reduced, it would not be able to pay the interest on its bonds and would go into a receivership again.

The Georgia's Answer. Major Joseph Cumming filed a brief statement for the Georgia which went right to the core of the case. This case declared that whether the price of cotton has declined or not the result has no legitimate bearing on the case. This result has been brought about by the steadily increasing acreage of the cotton fields, the increased use of fertilizers and the improved methods of cultivation. Thus the annual yield of the cotton crop has increased, and the influence of the laws of supply and demand, the tendency has been downward.

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The Market Closed Strong with Another Rally in Progress.

Financial Gossip.

New York, August 4.—Practically the steps of the Flower reorganization committee of the Chicago Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association, which yesterday were the certificates of the new company was filled with the secretary of state of Illinois. The property is now legally intrenched, and large economies of operation are possible. The Flower interest, which was originally confident of par for the stock when it looked for it, is now considerably shaken, and is selling its stocks and settling down around 125.

There is good buying of Tobacco on the

Fruits and Vegetables.
Corrected daily by McCullough Bros.
Crushed six-basket crate. \$1 to \$1.25; fair demand; watermelons badly overstocked, \$2 to \$50 per car; cantaloupes, 25c to 50c per crate; 75c to \$1 barrel; apples, new crop, \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel; pears, \$1.75 to \$2 per barrel; market well stocked; squashes, 75c to \$1.25 per crate, per barrel, owing to size, \$3.25, good demand; asparagus, in good demand 10 to 11c per dozen; egg plant, dozen, 50c to 75c; dull; pineapples, dozen, 75c to \$1; half crate, \$2 to \$2.50; tomatoes, slow sale, 25c to 50c; string beans, 25c per bushel; 25c to 50c; slow sale.

They Are Generally Bearish—Statistical Position Is Strong—Business Necessitates Large Crop.

tion operators here apparently see only the unfavorable. It would seem that they have not been discouraged because of unsuccessful attempts during the past six months to permanently depress prices while they have prevented the creation of a buying element that perhaps would have advanced prices on the merits of the crop. It is hard to disagree with the improvement in wheat and sorghums. It begins to look as though they would soon have to take a more rosy view of the situation, and realize that the enormous loss of the winter wheat crop is a temporary property. It is asserting itself and has come to stay. Dry goods show hardening con-

Country Produce.
Atlanta, August 4.—Eggs 78c. Butter dull; western creamery 18c23c; fancy Tennessee 13c14c; choice 12c; Georgia 10c12c. Live poultry: turkeys no sale; hens 20c22c; spring chickens, large 60c; small, 10c13c; cock, piddle 15c18c. Potatoes: 20c22c. Irish potatoes, new \$3.00c3.25 per bu; old none per bu; Tennessee \$1.12.25 per bu, sweet potatoes none per bu. Honey very dull, strained 7c; to the comb 7c. Eggs new crop, \$9.10c.9.25 per bu; 2.50c.30c per bu.

Corn has been heavy owing to general rains over the west last night, which is reported to have broken the drought. Bid for cash corn sent out last night met with little response. The market was large selling by holders in this market, notwithstanding the strength in wheat.

Provisions are strong, active and firm all appearances. Some of the bull lead in wheat are now in the provision market. The lightest light corn was large selling. The tendency is in favor of higher prices.

CHEAP AS RENT—\$100 cash and \$25 per month; good 2-story house, cost \$2,800; built in 1910; 10 rooms; 12 ft. wide; on 1/2 acre; Inman Park; convenient to car lines. John S. Owens, Good building.

July 13

\$250 CASH and \$50 per month; splendid 2-story Washington street residence, cost \$10,000; built in 1910; 10 rooms; 12 ft. wide; for \$5,000. John S. Owens, Good building.

July 13

FOR SALE—Very low, either furnished or unfurnished, No. 144 Spring street, T. W. Baxter, 210 Norcross building. maybe 4-wood

FOUND.

FOUND—A satchel, for particulars to Vivian Steval, 68 Peachtree street.

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